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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA**

ORACLE USA, INC., a Colorado corporation,  
and ORACLE INTERNATIONAL  
CORPORATION, a California corporation,

Plaintiffs,

v.

RIMINI STREET, INC., a Nevada corporation,  
and SETH RAVIN, an individual,

Defendants.

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Case No. 2:10-cv-0106-LRH-PAL

**DEFENDANTS RIMINI STREET, INC.'S  
AND SETH RAVIN'S OFFER OF PROOF  
ON COPYRIGHT MISUSE**

Judge: Hon. Larry R. Hicks

1 This Court initially struck Rimini's copyright misuse defense in October 2010 (Dkt. 111), and  
2 granted Oracle's motion *in limine* to exclude evidence or argument regarding Oracle's anti-  
3 competitive practices in September 2015 (Dkt. 723). Rimini sought discovery on misuse, but Oracle  
4 objected on the basis of the Court's order striking the defense. *See, e.g.*, Reckers Decl., Ex. A,  
5 Oracle's Responses to Rimini Street's Requests for Production, Set Five (dated Nov. 7, 2011) at 12.  
6 Rimini maintains, and argued in its Rule 50(a) motion, that even without discovery, considerable trial  
7 testimony has already been adduced that warrants a finding of misuse. *See, e.g.*, 9/22 Tr. 1307:25-  
8 1308 ("There's no way for a [third party support provider] to deliver a critical fix on a solution that  
9 doesn't have a source code"); 9/23 Tr. 1560:1-3, 1561:12-14 (support providers who "do not provide  
10 security fixes" "cannot possibly claim to be providing support," yet there is no way for an  
11 independent third party to provide security fixes because they do not "have the source code for  
12 important parts of the application"); 9/18 Tr. 881:4-6, 882:5-6 (Rimini would have had to "acquire a  
13 license [from Oracle] for each customer," but Oracle would have been unlikely to have "provide[d]"  
14 Rimini a license"); 9/24 Tr. 1701:4-9 (Q. "[W]hat would Oracle's customers have generally done if  
15 Rimini Street had not existed?" A. (Yourdon) "[W]hat they generally would have done is renewed  
16 their support at the same kind of historical renewal levels that Oracle had already been enjoying.");  
17 *id.* 1711:13-18 (Q. "[A]bout 95 percent of Rimini's customers would have stayed with Oracle but for  
18 Rimini's promise of vendor-level support at significant discount?" A. (Yourdon) "[T]hat's  
19 approximately what I testified."); *id.* 1791:22-1792:4 (Mr. Yourdon testifying that Oracle's  
20 customers would not have left but for Rimini because there were no "acceptable" or "not infringing"  
21 alternative providers). Oracle's use of its copyrights in its software to exclude all other competitors  
22 from the separate market for software support, where Oracle has no copyright, patent, or any other  
23 basis for excluding competition (e.g., 9/21 Tr. 1018:23-25; 9/22 Tr. 1311:23-1312:7), is misuse and  
24 should preclude Oracle from recovering any damages from Rimini.

25 In addition, Rimini submits the following offer of proof regarding evidence it believes it  
26 would have been able to obtain through discovery and submit at trial if it had been permitted to press  
27 its copyright misuse defense:  
28

- 1 – Testimony from Mr. Hilliard documenting the differences between the rights conferred by  
2 copyright and the rights conferred by patents, and explaining that copyright owners may not  
3 leverage their copyrights to control the uncopyrightable software support market;
- 4 – Testimony from Mr. Hilliard establishing that, if Oracle's interpretation of the licenses is  
5 correct, no third party could possibly compete with Oracle in the support market;
- 6 – Cross-examination of Ms. Catz on the question whether Oracle tried to eliminate competition  
7 from another software company, Workday;
- 8 – The series of attorney letters documenting anti-competitive practices by Oracle, including  
9 Defense Trial Exhibits 378-388;
- 10 – Testimony from Oracle customers establishing that it was not feasible or practical for them to  
11 use a third party support provider to provide updates, patches, and fixes under the terms of the  
12 license;
- 13 – Testimony from Rimini clients establishing that Oracle tried to use the allegations in this  
14 lawsuit to persuade them to leave Rimini, including contacting clients and prospective clients  
15 to caution them that Rimini is untrustworthy because of its position regarding the disputed  
16 license terms;
- 17 – Testimony from Rimini clients who felt harassed or intimidated by Oracle's tactics;
- 18 – Evidence that Oracle subpoenaed most if not all of Rimini's clients during discovery, yet  
19 provided trial testimony from practically none of them;
- 20 – Evidence confirming that it is not technically feasible for any third party maintenance and  
21 support provider to compete with Oracle without making a copy of the software;
- 22 – Evidence confirming that Oracle has told clients that third party maintenance and support  
23 providers cannot operate lawfully without infringing Oracle's copyrights, including  
24 communications to Rimini clients that it was not possible to provide vendor-level support  
25 without infringement;
- 26 – Evidence confirming that Oracle effectively requires its customers to use its support  
27 exclusively and prevents them from using a competitor;
- 28

- Evidence confirming that the only “third party” support providers Oracle’s interpretation of the license would allow would not be viable support alternatives for most clients and would not compete with Oracle support;
- Evidence establishing the extent of Oracle’s monopoly on support services;
- Evidence establishing that Oracle customers were explicitly or implicitly granted a software license on the condition that they not use a competitor for support;
- Evidence establishing that Oracle has taken adverse actions against clients who elect to use other support, including threatening audits, fees, or fines;
- Evidence establishing that prices were higher before Rimini, TomorrowNow, and CedarCrestone entered the market and would be higher if they were all excluded from the market;
- Evidence establishing that Oracle’s leveraging of its copyrights to prevent competition in the software support market has led to inflated prices for software support;
- Evidence establishing that Oracle vigorously polices its copyrights not to protect the copyrights themselves, but to protect its support service business; and
- Evidence confirming that restricting competition was one goal of Oracle’s lawsuit against Rimini, and its earlier lawsuits against TomorrowNow and CedarCrestone.

Had Rimini been permitted to develop its own evidence to support this theory, it would have discovered the foregoing and likely many other grounds for establishing that Oracle is misusing its copyrights, which would provide a complete defense to Oracle’s infringement and damages claims under the Copyright Act. *See Practice Mgmt. Info. Corp. v. Am. Medical Ass’n*, 121 F.3d 516, 520 n.9 (9th Cir. 1997). Rimini had (and retains) a due process right to present every available defense (*Philip Morris USA v. Williams*, 549 U.S. 346, 353 (2007); *Lindsey v. Normet*, 405 U.S. 56, 67 (1972)) and was unlawfully and unfairly deprived of the opportunity to present this defense at trial.

DATED: October 2, 2015

Respectfully submitted,

SHOOK, HARDY & BACON LLP

By: /s/ Robert H. Reckers

Robert H. Reckers

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Rimini Street, Inc. and Seth Ravin*

**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

I hereby certify that on October 2, 2015, I electronically filed the foregoing document with the clerk of the court for the U.S. District Court, District of Nevada, using the electronic case filing system. The electronic case filing system sent a “Notice of Electronic Filing” to the attorneys of record who have consented in writing to accept this Notice as service of this document by electronic means.

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